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GRANT'S HABITS.

With a wonderful zest for something infamous to satisfy their morbid desire for mischief, the Grant papers circled the absurd story that the liberal candidate for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, was "hozy" at the commencement of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut, recently. But as soon as it was denied by ministers, Governors, editors and others who were present with Mr. Brown, the Grantites themselves gave it up. Even the medal at the hotel on whose authority the lie rested, repudiated the statement published. But of Grant's notorious drunkenness we see nothing in his papers. Having chosen a man known to be temperate and incompetent for the position of President, so Grant men are stopped from denying or questioning his immoral habits.

The New York papers a short time since published some interesting correspondence relating to the habits of the President. The correspondence grew out of a letter from Mrs. Buel, a school teacher patronized by the President, who gives the President a very good character for sobriety. Mrs. Buel, evidently knew a little too much of the President, for her letter was sent by a leader of the temperance party to the Rev. Chas. W. Dennison, editor of the National Harbinger, a temperance organ, almost under Grant's nose, and asked Mr. Dennison to tell the public "what he knows about President Grant's drinking habits, just the truth and nothing but the truth" to this Mr. Dennison made the following reply. Here we may add that the name of Charles W. Dennison has been identified with the cause of temperance for thirty years, and his statements wherever he is known, are taken without question. The facts in the following letter President Grant will not attempt to disprove, for reasons obvious on their face.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HARBINGER, WASHINGTON D. C. July 30, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant. In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter allow me to premise that I have always at all times and places been a friend of our chief magistrate. I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the West to the front of Richmond, I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation. I was anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington, to learn that for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration, he almost abstained from the habitual use of strong drink. It was during this period, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman, (Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel), to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect. I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts which I have

possession, that no temperance man can support him. It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor. The times and places can be specified if they are demanded. The parties who have seen him in this condition can be produced. In a conversation last winter, with Senator Wilson, that gentleman said to me, "President Grant drinks too much," and concluded with the remark, "I have told him so." Senator Wilson will not deny this fact. Many similar facts can be adduced. A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a position at the national capital, informs us that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator Sumner, two respectable citizens were walking together in Jackson Square, encountered President Grant. He was in a state of intoxication. His hat was slouched over his eyes; he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and was staggering along, muttering to himself. The names of these parties are at command. Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me, within the last ten days, that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capital, for Long Branch, when so much public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and Representatives were so bitterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this; that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive mansion. Names of responsible parties are at hand, who will substantiate this statement. A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to wit: that the last appearance of President Grant, in connection with the exercises of Harvard University, was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago, accompanied by a party of friends to the Presidential Mansion, where on being admitted to an audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that he immediately closed the interview and withdrew. An officer in the civil service, now a permanent resident of Washington, states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the East, President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent. Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties, the proof will be produced. I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant

CHAS. WHEELER DENNISON, Editor and Proprietor National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.

J. F. Yarrington, Carbondale, Pa.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

The following conversation is said to have taken place between a jovial son of Erin and Henry Wilson, as the Grant candidate for Vice President was returning to his home from Indiana.

The son of Erin thought that the papers were not telling the truth about Wilson, and he would ask the would-be Vice President. The following is the result:

Son of Erin. Mr. Wilson, were you ever a member of the Know-Nothing party?

Wilson. Born in extreme poverty having endured the hard lot of the sons of poverty are too often, forced to endure—

S. of E. But were you ever a Know-Nothing?

Wilson. Born in extreme poverty—

S. of E. (excited). Who cares how you were born, were you a Know-Nothing?

Wilson. Born in—

S. of E. (more excited). Say yes or no, man, will you?

Wilson. Born—

S. of F. (walking off). The devil with you. It is my opinion you will have to be born again before you get to be Vice-President.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JUAREZ.

It was my fortune in early life to look upon many of the leading statesmen of the old school of America, from glorious "Black Dan" Downard, but I can truly say that I have never seen any other man who so impressed me as did Juarez with a sense of personal greatness, intellectual power, moral force, and strength of character. Calm and collected under all circumstances, he was always master of himself and of those around him. Born of the humblest Aztec Indian parents, he became a ripe scholar and lawyer and rose to the highest position in his country, step by step, with a steady progress, by the sheer force of intelligent and sterling worth; and never for a moment appeared to allow himself to forget his origin, or lose sight of the great objects of his ambition, — the education, enlightenment and elevation of his people. A good citizen, a devoted husband and affectionate father, his whole life was irreproachable; and history will do him justice, and write his name as among the greatest of the statesmen of our day, and benefactors of his race. His courage and fortitude in face of danger and adversity were wonderful. When Miramon — the usurper of the church party — help him prisoner at Gaudalajara, the liberal forces came up and made an assault on the city. Miramon went up to Juarez, and told him that, if he did not immediately sign an order to the commander of his forces to stay the assault on the instant, he would have him shot within ten minutes. His reply will live in history: "What is the life of one man to the liberties of a nation? Let the assault go on. My life is in the hands of my Creator!" Miramon dared not shoot him and it was well for him that he did not, for the assault was successful. His execution of Maximilian has been severely and justly rebuked; but it was strict justice, and nothing more. Maximilian, a foreigner and a usurper, had raised the black flag, placed a piece upon the head of Juarez and butchered 0,600 Mexican prisoners of war in cold blood. It was for this atrocity that he was condemned, and executed. An officer who was present when the Princess Saba-Saba and Madam Miramon attempted to kneel to him, at San Luis Potosi, to plead for the three condemned men—Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia,—told me that that was the only occasion on which he ever saw him shed tears. His reply was, "If they were personal enemies only I would forgive them in a moment; but the law has rightly condemned them for murder, and justice must take its course!" His subsequent pardon of Negrete, who had offered a reward for his assassination proved how easy it was for to forgive a personal injury. I chanced to be in the national palace, in 1869 when the proclamation of Negrete, offering a reward of \$25,000 for the head of Juarez—Negrete was then in revolt in the Sierra de Puebla—was brought in and spread before Juarez on the table. Mr. Juarez read it through without the slightest change of countenance, lighted a fresh cigarito, and resumed the conversation on another subject without a single remark on the atrocious document before him. A few weeks later I was there when Ignacio Mejia, instigator of war, came in with a telegram announcing the victory of Alatorre over the rebels, the flight of Negrete, and the dispersion of his forces. Mr. Juarez made the simple remark "Esta buena!" (It is well) and then had orders for the wounded of both sides receive the best possible attention and care. That man was a hero, if ever one lived on earth; and his death is a loss not alone to Mexico but to all mankind.—Chicago Tribune.

GRANT

President Grant is represented as saying to a New York Herald correspondent that he (the President) was not anxious for a second term of office, but he consented to receive the nomination because he thought it would be the best way of discovering whether a majority of his countrymen really did believe all that had been alleged against his administration and himself, and he thought that the aspects of an election campaign would furnish opportunities for his political opponents and personal enemies to say all they could against him.

The Herald is not satisfied with this but reminds the President that in the election of the ruler of a great nation there are far more weighty considerations to be entertained than the public endorsement or condemnation of the present incumbent, and thereupon proceeds to read Ulysses a sharp lesson after the following fashion:

We submit to President Grant that if the issue involved in this campaign is really so narrow and personal as he seems to suppose, he should at once rid himself of the policy and the politicians who surround him and suffer the people to decide the question upon his own merits alone. Let him loosen the military grasp from the throat of the Southern people, change his Cabinet, drive from him the counsellors who have led him into all sorts of dilemmas and break up his military corps at the White House. He will then stand in the position he occupied when the nation bestowed upon him its highest honors, four years ago. At present he is hidden from view by the men who have caused his administration to falsify all the professions he made and all the sentiments he professed before his election. To accept him the people must accept Secretary Fish, who has made us financially the Congressional politicians, who have sought to keep alive the hatred and bitterness of the war, and whose motto has been "Let us have peace."

LET VOTERS READ.

Speaking of the people of the Southern States, Hon. Galusha A. Grow M. C., says: "When the people of one section of the Union, despite the education of their entire section, rally around the standard of a man who for the record of a century they have been taught to hate as their deadliest foe, they give the best evidence that with them the necessities of the past are buried forever. If not in this way how then is the Union ever to be restored to peace and lasting reconciliation? A victorious party in a carnival of blood cannot in this age convert itself into a party of perpetual bates. When the vanquished are ready to close the bloody chasm and bury forever the animosities engendered in the deadly strife, returning over the graves of their dead ones, and through the bitter memories of the past to grasp in fraternal concord the hand of the victor, where is the patriot that would repel the proffered offer? In what other way can we ever expect to have one people, homogeneous in ideas and institutions, from the Gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean, with one Union and one destiny now and forever?"

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

The question is often asked how a President is elected in the event of no choice by the people direct. As people forget such details, we will briefly describe the *modus operandi*:

Each State is entitled to as many electors for President and Vice President as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In each State the electors are chosen by plurality vote. That is, if there are three sets of electors voted for, the set having the highest number of votes is chosen.

But a candidate for President in order to be successful, must have a majority of all the electors. The electoral college as now constituted, consists of 317; 159, therefore, are necessary for a choice.

If there be three candidates for President and neither of them receives a majority of the electoral college, then there is no choice, and the election goes to the House of Representatives.

The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The Representatives vote by States, and each State has but one vote; so that the power of Delaware is as great as that of New York. Each State has but one vote. A candidate, to be successful, must receive a majority of all the States or nineteen States. If the delegation is divided, the vote of the State cannot be cast, and is therefore lost.

As the present House is constituted, and it is upon this House that the election will devolve in the event there is no election by the people, nominally the Republicans hold twenty States; but its majority in ten of these it holds by the slender tenure of one single vote. Should there be a Greeley man found in two of these ten States, Gen. Grant could not be elected.—Ez.

Senator Trumbull stated in his speech at Indianapolis on Wednesday evening that there was "money enough, squandered by office-holders under the Federal Government every year to buy a house and farm, and give \$4,000 to every man in the State of Indiana, and there are 400,000 men in that State."

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